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### THE AMERICAN.

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#### CARDINAL TENETS OF THE PEOPLES PARTY.

Recognition of the Right of the People to Rule, *i. e.*, The Initiative and Referendum.

Creation and Maintenance of an Honest Measure of Values.

Government Ownership and Operation of Railroad, Telegraph and Telephone Lines.

Opposition to Trusts.

Opposition to Alien Ownership of Land and Court-made Law.

#### PEOPLES PARTY TICKET.

For President . . . WHARTON BARKER, Pennsylvania.

For Vice-President . . . IGNATIUS DONNELLY, Minnesota.

#### EDITORIAL NOTES.

THE New York Democratic State Convention votes to instruct New York's delegates to Kansas City to vote as a unit for Bryan and shelves the Chicago platform. It shelves 16 to 1 and instructs for Bryan in the same instrument. The

New York Instructs for Bryan.

Democracy of New York, says the platform, "favors both gold and silver as the standard money of the country, the money of the Constitution and of our fathers—each to be main-

tained at a parity with the other in purchasing, debt-paying power—which has been the steadfast policy of the Democratic party since the days of Jefferson, who declared that the 'monetary unit must stand on both metals.'" It is ex-Senator Hill's plank. "The Democracy of New York," says the platform, "favors the nomination of William Jennings Bryan. . . . and the delegates selected by this convention are hereby instructed to unite with the Democracy of the other states of the Union in making such nomination." The Democracy of New York shelves silver and votes for the silver champion. There is inconsistency in it, contradiction, but it is done—done in a convention that acclaimed the name of Hill more than the name of Bryan.

And what does all this mean? Is it that the Democratic leaders of New York, feeling Bryan's nomination inevitable, mean to nominate him on a platform equivocal as to silver, tie

his name to that of an equivocal candidate for Vice-President, handicap him if they can? For on an equivocal platform as to silver, such as the New York Democracy presents, Mr. Bryan could not stand without loss of respect. To nominate him on such a platform would be to weaken him before the people. Mr. Bryan himself has stood steadfastly by the silver issue, by the demand for free coinage of silver and gold at the ratio of 16 to 1. He has refused to drop it. It is very true that it would have been poor personal politics to do so, very certain that he would have injured not bettered his chances for the nomination and his remoter chance of election by dropping the silver issue, that therefore it would have been personally inexpedient for him to have done so. But we can accord him credit for consistency as to this, it would be unjust to assume that in his adherence to the silver issue he has not been moved by higher motives than those of personal expediency. He may be called upon to show this or the reverse when the Democratic convention meets at Kansas City. It may be that if it comes to the scratch he will have the manhood to insist that the Kansas City convention nominate him on a platform affirming the demand for free silver coinage or not at all. Should he so insist he would win the respect and esteem of men whatever might be their views of his views, he would strengthen himself with the people whether he weakened himself before a convention of politicians or not. And should he then be nominated we could honor and admire him even while fighting him.

ON Tuesday last, the same day on which met the New York Democratic convention, the Democratic convention of Maryland, to select delegates to Kansas City, was held. And this conven-

Maryland and New Jersey Refuse to Instruct.

tion was thoroughly in the control of the gold men. It for the most part chose gold Democrats to represent the state at Kansas City, it said nice things of Bryan and virtually instructed the delegates to do as Gorman says. And on the previous Thursday the Democratic convention of New Jersey, assembled at Trenton, did much the same

thing—with the Gorman part out of course. It refused to reaffirm the Chicago platform by a vote of ten to one, it said nice things of Bryan, of his eminent qualities as a leader, and then refused to instruct Jersey's delegates to vote for him. The silver element was fought, outvoted, smothered. "To a dispassionate observer," wrote one newspaper correspondent in reporting the convention, "it seemed as though some hidden hand was guiding the convention, and that by the time the Fourth of July fireworks are sizzling the true inwardness of to-day's battle will have been fully revealed."

SOUTHERN Democrats who have been for Bryan because they have regarded his nomination as forordained and have a general preference to be on the winning side, yet withal have looked upon the nomination for the Presidency with indifference, are perplexed by a new thought. Regarding the success of the Democratic nominee for the Presidency this year as most unlikely, and with their interest drawn more to their hold on their own states, a hold dearer to them than any hold on national affairs anyhow, they have given no great thought to the selection of the Democratic candidate judging it poorly worth their while.

So with easy going indifference, seeing others bent on nominating Bryan and seeing Bryan with a long lead in the race for the nomination, they have said let it be Bryan. For to defeat Bryan would take effort, and why was it worth their while? Where had they any interest in the defeat of Bryan that would make it worth their while to work to defeat his nomination? They rather judged they had none and so fell into his support as the line of least resistance.

But now is presented to them a line of thought that may cause them to judge otherwise. The calls of the census enumerators now going their rounds suggests it to them. For following a census comes a new Congressional apportionment. And reports filter down that the Republicans purpose to see that the new apportionment is made with the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution in view.

That is that they purpose to reduce the Congressional apportionment of those states that have abridged the suffrage, and reduce such apportionment in the ratio that the disfranchised citizens may bear to the total number of males of voting age. And many of the Southern states have enacted laws for the disfranchisement of the negroes in name, and, in fact, a great many of the whites who are opposed to the Democracy. Mississippi and Louisiana and South Carolina have such laws.

#### **Disfranchisement and the XIV Amendment.**

North Carolina is about to vote on a constitutional amendment framed ostensibly to disfranchise the negroes; Virginia has just voted to call a constitutional convention with the same object in view. In Mississippi the power of disfranchisement has been virtually placed in the hands of the election officers—Democrats. For a requisite to the right to vote is made capacity, intelligence to explain the meaning of any clause of the State Constitution to the satisfaction of such officers. And thus can such election officers find a way to register dumb Democrats and disfranchise those opposed to the Democracy. And in Louisiana the citizen to qualify to vote must be able to read and write, save that all men who were citizens of the state prior to 1867 and all descendants of such men are exempted from such qualification. In this way it is sought to disfranchise the illiterate negroes without disfranchising the illiterate whites. The proposed North Carolina constitutional amendment is framed on the same lines.

TO MAKE a new apportionment on the lines of the Fourteenth amendment would be to deprive the above states of one-half of their present representation in Congress and of virtually one-half of their voice in the electoral college and the choice of

#### **Threats of Passing an Apportionment Bill that Will Cut Down the Representation of the South.**

President. And Republicans are now proposing to frame on these lines the new apportionment bill that the twelfth census will call for. And many of their chief organs are making no secret of such a purpose. Further, there can be no doubt that such an apportionment bill would be well within the Constitution. The passage of such a bill by the Republicans is merely a matter of expediency and of power. And of the expediency of passing such a bill many Republicans declare themselves convinced, and the nomination of Bryan by the Democracy will help to give them the power to pass such bill.

This is the thought that presses on the ease of mind of many Southern Democrats. And this causes them to ask themselves if the Democracy of the South, in aiding Bryan to the nomination would not be committing political suicide; causes them to ask themselves if it is not worth their while to work to prevent his nomination, have not after all a large stake in the Democratic nomination.

But why would the nomination of Mr. Bryan help the Republicans to pass such an apportionment bill? Because such nomination would help them win a large majority in Congress, help them carry many eastern districts now represented by Democrats.

It is true that the enactment of a new apportionment bill may fall to the lot of the present Congress. But if the House to be elected next November has not a large Republican majority, no apportionment bill, cutting down the representation of the Southern States, can be put through Congress at the short session. For, in that crowded session, the Democrats in the Senate, by dilatory tactics, could readily prevent. And with the next Congress so constituted as to make improbable, if not impossible the enactment of such an apportionment bill by it, the Democrats would exert themselves to defeat the carrying of such an apportionment bill during the last session of the present Congress. For they would have inducement to so exert themselves, knowing that blocking the passage of one apportionment bill during the balance of the life of the present Congress would mean the final defeat of such proposition. But should the Republicans turn up with a great majority of the next Congress, then the said Democrats would have no inducement to exert themselves, knowing that the blocking of an apportionment bill cutting down the representation of the Southern states, a blocking during the short session of the present Congress would be but followed by the putting through of such an apportionment bill by the next Congress.

Now, the more Southern Democrats think of this the more convinced must they become that with Bryan nominated at Kansas City the Democrats will have no prospect at all of carrying

the next House or even keeping down the Republican majority to moderate figures. In the elections of 1898 the Democrats made very considerable Congressional gains and the Republican majority was cut down from 50 or 51 in the Fifty-fifth Congress to 15 in the Fifty-sixth.

But where did they make these gains? In the Eastern states, states north of the Potomac and east of Ohio, they gained 26 seats, and in the canvas the silver question was largely left out. Indeed many of the successful Democratic candidates ran as avowed gold men. In the Southern states the Democrats gained six seats more, in the states of the middle west there was a stand off, in the Western or trans-Missouri states the Republicans gained fourteen seats. Now with Bryan nominated at Kansas City there is scarcely one of the 26 seats which the Democrats gained in the East in 1898 that they can hold this year. The seats they gained in the South they may hold on to but cannot



gain many more there. For they would only gain ten seats if a Democrat represented every Southern Congressional District. And the elections of this week in Oregon, in which the Republicans were successful by as large majorities as in 1898, indicate that the Republicans will not lose, as against the Democrats, the fourteen seats they gained in the West in 1898 but will hold on to nearly all of them. Now if Bryan were turned down at Kansas City and a Democrat of different type put up it is very probable that the Democrats would lose the few seats, about 11 all told, that they now hold in the trans-Missouri western states. But they would lose them to the Populists rather than the Republicans. And with Bryan turned down the Democrats would stand not only to hold the seats they won in the east in 1898 but to win more, stand to carry the House, or at least wipe out the Republican majority, if they could hold their own in the South, and so prevent the enactment of re-apportionment bill framed to cut down the representation of the South. This is what Southern Democrats are thinking, this is a thought which bids to raise up opposition in the South to the nomination of Bryan.

THE Republicans just managed to carry the state of Oregon for McKinley in 1896. In June, 1898, the Republicans carried the state by a plurality of 10,000 votes in a total poll of 80,000 and elected the two Congressmen. And now the Republicans have again carried the state and elected their Congressmen by majorities as large as they piled up two years ago. And Oregon's sister State, Washington, that Bryan carried handily in 1896, was carried by the Republicans in 1898, and the late Oregon returns would indicate that the Republicans will carry it again this year. Indeed the Oregon returns indicate that Mr. Bryan, as Democratic candidate, will have little show of winning the electoral vote of the three Pacific coast states this year. Such returns show that the cause of Bryanism is weaker in the Pacific states to-day than it was in 1896, and this must tend to weaken Mr. Bryan before the Democratic convention. And Bryanism dying Populism ought to grow.

BEFORE leaving on a trip to Columbus, Ohio, and to Grand Rapids and Detroit, Michigan, where he will be called upon to again play the role of hero, Admiral Dewey took occasion to announce that he declared himself a candidate for the Presidency "only after most careful consideration and after I had been earnestly solicited to do so by prominent men in the party." Notice he now speaks of "the party," as a life long party man would do. And he added that he had not changed his position since the announcement of his candidacy, that when he announced it he stood ready to serve the American people should they call him and that he is at their service now. "An effort has been made to show," he continued, "that I announced my willingness to accept the Presidency without consultation with men who understood the political situation and without serious thought, but, as I have stated, this is absolutely without foundation." But "the prominent men in the party" who "earnestly solicited" Dewey to stand for the Democratic nomination have now no serious thought of working to make him the Democratic standard bearer. For his boom falling flat with the public his boomers promptly dropped him. He may be his own candidate for President but he has ceased to be anyone else's. Something unforeseen, some little act, some little speech dropped, may turn the tide in his favor, possibly lead the Democrats to pick him out for their Vice-Presidential candidate, or even cause them to look to him seriously as a Presidential candidate, but this is most unlikely.

THE anti-trust farce has been played out at Washington and

Congress adjourned in anything but a blaze of glory. If the Republicans had more courage adjournment would not have been taken thus early, for the programme mapped out by the Republican leaders early in the session has been far from completed. Many are the promised measures not acted on, many the questions put off. As a fact the Republicans have taken this early adjournment from want of courage to face the issues that must certainly have been raised if Congress remained in session and new measures on the Republican programme, such as the ship-subsidy bill, been taken up.

The anti-trust measures forced forward by the Republicans have met a not unexpected fate. The anti-trust amendment to the constitution was given its quietus in the House by the Democrats who voted against it on the ground that it weakened state sovereignty, that state rights must be protected. As a matter of fact it proposed to take away from the states powers of sovereignty that they have been unable to effectually exercise and confer them upon the nation. And then the anti-trust bill was put through the House with but one dissenting voice, the Democrats voting with the Republicans, and promptly put aside by the Senate. So this anti-trust movement may be regarded by the trusts as quite innocuous.

Before passing the anti-trust bill the House voted down an amendment directing the President to place on the free list articles "in which he is satisfied there is a combination in restraint of trade," and accepted an amendment excepting labor organizations from the provisions of the law. When the bill got over to the Senate the Democrats, or a part of them, sought to have it taken up. But by a vote of two to one the Senate refused to take it up for consideration. It was argued that there were crudities in the bill that needed to be smoothed down, that it was in need of amendment, that there was not time for such amendment before the day fixed for adjournment, that therefore it must be put over. But if the Republicans really think the country is in need of the protection of such an anti-trust measure, suffering from trust aggression because of its want, they might have voted to put off the day of adjournment, rather than to put off such bill on the ground that there was not time for its proper consideration.

OMINOUS is the news that comes from the Orient. It seems that the Boxer, anti-foreign movement is looked on with favor by at least a faction in the palace at Peking. At any rate the Chinese government seems either powerless or unwilling to suppress the Boxers and they make headway. They are reported in Peking itself and in conflict with the small marine guards sent by the United States and the European powers to Peking for the protection of their legations. But even more weighted with ominous note is the report, well substantiated, that Russian Cossacks have been in conflict with the Boxers outside of Peking. And from whence have those cossacks come? Evidently they have gathered in Manchuria, ostensibly for the protection of the Manchurian railroad that Russia is building, and building under a concession that authorizes her to guard or police such road with her soldiers, and erect block-houses, Russian forts, at distances of thirty miles along it. At any rate Russian cossacks are present around Peking. And Russia is further reported to have made a formal offer to the Tsung-li-Yamen to bring her troops from Port Arthur to suppress the Boxer movement. And should Russian troops be so used, so occupy Peking with the willing or unwilling consent of the Chinese Government, or even in the face of a refused consent, when would they withdraw? Such occupations, nominally temporary, are wont to become permanent. And with Russian troops behind the throne in China whose power would be paramount in that great empire? It

#### **An Announcement of Admiral Dewey.**

#### **Ominous Reports from China.**

#### **In the Field but Without Followers.**

would be Russian influence that would direct the course of China.

So the alarm in Britain, so the ominous question: If Russia send her troops into China, nominally to suppress the Boxer movement, must Britain resist, or insist on sending troops of her own along so that there should be a joint force of occupation?

#### When Russia and Britain Clash.

And the answer must be given after taking a broader view. Russia is pushing her forward movement in Asia, a movement pursued steadfastly for years. And this forward movement has now gone so far that wherever it is pushed forward British spheres are threatened, British influence and interests undermined. British possessions and claimed spheres of influence skirt well nigh the whole of Asia. And the Russian forward movement, pushed with seemingly increased activity since the outbreak of the Boer war, is infringing on this skirt in several places. In Persia, Russia has won concessions to push railroads into the British sphere, railroads that when constructed must make the British positions on the Gulf of Persia vulnerable to attack and undermine her influence in southern Persia. In the direction of Herat, a spur of the Samarkand railroad has been pushed, and Russia has taken occasion to make an "experimental" mobilization of troops at its terminus. And, as we have said, Russia has pushed into China from the back door while Britain has been knocking at the front.

So the crisis brought to a head, or threatening to come to a head in this Boxer movement and its possible suppression with Russian troops. And, if it does come to a head, shall Britain

#### The Crisis.

strike? If she does, she can count on one firm ally—Japan. For Japan has not only been squeezed out of China, but is being squeezed out of Korea by Russia. Within a few weeks Russia has taken "a lease" of Masampo, for a coaling station. And Masampo lies opposite to Japan, at the narrowest part of the straits that separate Korea from the Flowery Kingdom, that now bristles with armament. Further, with every day Russia's position is strengthened in the East. For with every day the Siberian Railway is being pushed nearer to completion. It is already so far completed that, with steamboats on the Amour river filling the still uncompleted link, there is direct steam transport across Siberia, from Russia's capital to the shores of the Pacific. And as this artery is strengthened will Russia's position be strengthened in the Orient. For Britain it is almost a question of strike now, if Russian troops are sent to Peking, or surrender her influence in the East.

#### Beware of Ointments for Catarrh That Contain Mercury,

as mercury will surely destroy the sense of smell and completely derange the whole system when entering it through the mucous surfaces. Such articles should never be used except on prescriptions from reputable physicians, as the damage they will do is ten fold to the good you can possibly derive from them. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O., contains no mercury, and is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. In buying Hall's Catarrh Cure be sure you get the genuine. It is taken internally and is made in Toledo, Ohio, by F. J. Cheney & Co. Testimonials free.

## Sold by Druggists, price 75c. per bottle.  
Hall's Family Pills are the best.—Advt.

#### National Educational Association, Charleston, S. C.

Round trip tickets to Charleston, S. C., via the Southern Railway, account of the Annual Meeting of the National Educational Association will be sold on July 5, 6, 7 and 8, good to return until September 1, at rate of one first-class fare plus Two Dollars membership fee. Stop-overs will be allowed, both going and returning, on all tickets reading via the Southern Railway.

The route of the Southern Railway passes through the historic battle-grounds of Virginia and the Carolinas and affords excellent facilities for reaching Charleston and seeing en route the agricultural and manufacturing industries, as well as the principal commercial cities and resorts of the South.

Chas. L. Hopkins, District Passenger Agent, Southern Railway, 828 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, will be pleased to furnish all information desired.—Advt.

#### THE RECORD OF CONGRESS.

WHEN the Fifty-sixth Congress met last December, with a Republican majority in both branches, it promised to be a Congress that would make a record for great accomplishments. And now that the first session has been brought to a close it cannot be said to have entirely belied that promise, though it has fallen far short of accomplishing all those things expected of it. It passed the gold standard-bank currency bill that it was expected to; it put through a bungling Puerto Rican bill so obnoxious that many Republicans felt like kicking themselves when they voted for it, or rather like kicking their leaders who had gotten them into a political quagmire that might have been avoided; it passed a bill for the government of Hawaii that is quite unexceptionable, though the planters' oligarchy of Hawaii takes exception to it as not perpetuating their oligarchy by law. And this is the sum total of its greater accomplishments to date. Promises of accomplishment in other directions remain largely unfulfilled. Still the record of the Fifty-sixth Congress is not yet made up, there is yet the second session to be taken into account, much of the legislation promised has been well advanced, even passed through one branch, and stands a fair show for enactment crowded through the short session always is.

So the promises of the Fifty-sixth Congress may yet be made good by its record. Much depends upon the results of the elections. If the Republicans lose they will have little show of getting any legislation obnoxious to the opposition, and such as the ship-subsidy bill, through the Senate, for in such event there will inevitably be filibustering to prevent. If, on the other hand, the Republicans hold on to the Presidency and to the next House the Democrats will probably let them have a comparatively free foot during the short session of the present Congress, make no serious effort to obstruct legislation, knowing that any legislation that might be defeated by such tactics during the short session of the present Congress would be pretty sure to be taken up and passed by the Fifty-seventh.

#### The Currency Bill.

When Congress met the Republicans, though their majority in the House was very slim, made a great show of confidence and determination. There was promise that all differences of opinion would be smothered, though they might be radical; that the Republicans of the House could be counted upon to line up as a unit on all party questions; that as constituting a well ordered machine said Republicans would carry out orders. And Congress started in as if to show that this estimate was not ill-placed. The currency bill, as prepared by a Republican caucus committee of the previous Congress, was promptly introduced in the House and passed, many Republicans taking pains to announce their abandonment of the cause of international bimetalism and speak of the bimetallic pledge of the platform of 1896 as outlived if not as a political dodge. Sent over to the Senate that body substituted a bill of its own of much the same calibre save in the addition of a provision for the refunding of the national debt and of an empty bimetallic declaration added as a political dodge. And these added Senate provisions were swallowed by the House. Indeed the Conference Committee of the two Houses drafted the final bill much on Senate lines.

This bill takes away from the Secretary of the Treasury the time honored but unused discretionary power to redeem the legal tender notes of the government in either gold or silver, and makes it mandatory for him to redeem them in gold. This was done with the declared purpose of tying the hands of Mr. Bryan should he be elected President and making it impossible for him and his Secretary of the Treasury, by any executive act, to put the country on a basis of silver values. And it is generally accepted that such is the effect of the legislation passed. But after all this taking away of a discretionary power to pay silver and making it mandatory upon the Secretary of the Treasury to



pay gold is rather a change in name than anything else. For as the law stood the Secretary of the Treasury had no power to redeem notes in silver dollars of lesser value than gold. For he had none, and there are none now in circulation, that are not the equal in value of gold. And so long as the silver dollars were the equal of gold the country would not be put on a basis of silver values by the mere act of a Secretary of the Treasury ordering the redemption of United States notes in silver. This ought to have been evident but was not to most, and it ought to have been evident that the only way to cheapen the silver dollars would be to increase their supply, through free coinage or otherwise, and that such increase was out of the question until further legislation might be passed. Free coinage of silver increasing the supply of silver dollars and increasing the demand for silver bullion would of course cheapen silver dollars, and for that matter all dollars, while it increased the value of silver bullion.

So we declare that the first clauses of the new currency law, and to which much importance is attached, are of little moment at all. Congressional action was needed to make possible a change of standard before such act was passed, congressional action is all that is needed now. The standard cannot be changed by the act of a Secretary of the Treasury as the law now stands, but neither could it as the law stood.

This new law gives the Secretary of the Treasury power to issue and sell *ad libitum*, and without restriction as to price, such 3 per cent. gold bonds as at any time he may find it necessary to sell in order to keep up the gold reserve, fixed at \$150,000,000. Indeed, whenever such reserve fall below \$100,000,000, he is not simply authorized, but is directed to sell bonds to restore it to \$150,000,000. But the great changes under the new law are those providing for a refunding of the national debt and for encouraging the issue of bank currency. The issue of 2 per cent. refunding bonds in exchange for all bonds bearing higher rates of interest, the Cleveland fours alone excepted, and a total of some \$840,000,000 of bonds, was authorized. And in making this exchange the Secretary of the Treasury was authorized to pay cash premiums to the holders of the old bonds about equal to the premiums they commanded before this refunding provision took shape. Just as soon as it did take shape, the premiums jumped, for the demand for the new twos was such as to send them to a premium at once of four or five per cent. Further, to encourage this conversion of old bonds into the new, it was provided that bank circulation secured by deposit of the new refunding bonds should be taxed but one-half of one per cent. per annum in place of one per cent. Under this refunding provision about \$285,000,000 of the old bonds have been replaced by new twos, and close to \$30,000,000 distributed as cash premiums. In other words about one-third of the bonds exchangeable for new gold twos under the act have so far been exchanged.

And now as to the issue of bank currency. The new law encouraged such issue by authorizing the delivery to banks depositing bonds as security for circulation of notes to an amount equal to the full face value of bonds deposited, instead of only up to 90 per cent. of par, as in the past; by reducing the tax on circulation secured by the new refunding bonds, and as above stated, to one-half of one per cent. per annum in place of one per cent., and by offering the banks a bond, the new twos, commanding little premium and upon which they can take out circulation without locking up any great amount of capital in the shape of premium. A demand for such bonds by national banks naturally followed, and such as sent these bonds to a premium small as compared with the premiums on the old bonds but considerable in itself. And such premium has acted as a brake on the taking out of new currency, for many banks, intending to increase their circulation, but looking for a fall in premium, have put off the purchase of the bonds which is the

pre-requisite to an increase in their currency. Besides, the higher this premium, the smaller is the profit in taking out circulation. But since the passage of this currency bill, the aggregate issue of national bank notes has been increased by \$51,000,000 and our currency expanded by this injection of new bank notes. And aside from the refunding operations, this inflation of bank currency has been the only practical effect of the currency law so far. But this may have counted for much more than people think in bolstering up the stock markets that are in a very collapsible state. Besides, such bank inflation is important as marking a step in the direction of replacing our national currency with a bank currency. So far there has been no actual replacing, but continued increase of the issues of bank currency must in the end result in the taking of gold out of the Treasury for export and the driving of greenbacks into the Treasury and so out of circulation. The small amount of gold that has lately been exported was supplied by the banks. But when there comes large and persistent demand for gold, the banks shift it to the Treasury. They have done it in the past, they will do it again.

#### Imperialism and the Puerto Rican Bill.

For the passage of this currency bill the Republicans voted solidly in the House, and a handful of Democrats, including the almost solid delegation from Brooklyn, lined up with the Republicans. Indeed the Brooklyn Democracy is a gold Democracy through and through. But this currency bill out of the way and the question of our tariff relations with Puerto Rico brought to the fore, Republican differences began to crop out. The President had said it was our plain duty to establish free trade between the United States and Puerto Rico. But there came an outcry from those who saw in such step a precedent for the Philippines. They insisted that as a matter of principle, as an assertion of our right to treat our new possessions as outside the Constitution, we should collect on imports from Puerto Rico some part of the duties imposed on foreign imports by the Dingley Act. And finally the collection of 15 per cent. of such duties was fixed upon as a compromise. So goods imported into the United States from Puerto Rico pay 15 per cent. of the Dingley rates, and goods imported into Puerto Rico from the United States, pay, with a few exceptions, the same percentage of rates, while goods imported into Puerto Rico from other countries than the United States must pay the full Dingley rates.

Thus Puerto Ricans have a great preference in our markets over their competitors and we have a great preference in their markets. But in asserting our power to lay tariff duties at all a great principle was raised, the question of our right to govern Puerto Rico regardless of the limitations of the Constitution, of our right to rule over Puerto Rico and any other territory we might have with imperial sway. And this question was further accentuated when the Senate amended the Puerto Rican tariff bill by incorporating with it a bill providing for the civil government of Puerto Rico. For that bill was one framed to keep the power of self-government out of the hands of the Puerto Ricans and keep it in the hands of the President. Thus it was provided that the upper branch of the Puerto Rican legislature, as well as the Governor and Executive officers, should be appointed by the President. And this upper branch of the legislative body was given exclusive power, with the Governor and President, to grant franchises. Nevertheless a majority of the Republicans swallowed this imperialistic bill. This done they had the decency to pass a subsidiary bill somewhat circumscribing this power to grant franchises by declaring, among other things, that no franchise should be given to a corporation that watered its capital. It may also be added that the moneys raised by the tariff on Puerto Rican products, as well as all revenues collected on imports into Puerto Rico are paid over to the Insular government.

Now this measure was combatted as unconstitutional by the

Democrats. And a handful of Republicans of marked ability joined them. But the Republicans mustered enough votes to squeeze the bill through though many of those who voted for it did so with ill temper enough. For they felt that in needlessly raising this question the Republican leaders had made a serious political blunder. If only the advice of the President had been followed the raising of this question, and in an awkward and unpopular way before the Presidential election, could have been avoided. But such advice ignored, the issue forced, the party thus driven into a needless mire, Republicans saw no way out but to push on through. And so they passed the bill, confident in their assertions that the Supreme Court will hold it constitutional and making such excuses for their course as they judged would most appeal to the popular sense. And for our part we never have had and have not now much doubt that the Supreme Court will uphold the Republicans in the position that they have taken. Still a recent address delivered in Buffalo, by Judge Brewer of the Supreme Court, gives ground for some hope that the Court will hold otherwise. It gives promise that one Judge of the Court, and a Republican too, will hold otherwise anyway. For this Judge spoke in unmistakable language; he spoke words of such force, voiced such eternal truths that we cannot forbear quoting him at some length:

"It is said," he declared, "that the Anglo-Saxon race has manifested a capacity to govern well; that we are of that race and that therefore we could well govern the Philippine Islands as colonies. I do not question the capacity of the race well and wisely to govern others. I object to the Philippine policy because it antagonizes the principles upon which this government was founded, which have controlled its life up to the present time, and the perfection of which has been the hope and aspiration of every true American.

"Very few nations, very few individuals, live up to their high ideals, but surely the Declaration of Independence has been the ideal of our life, and we have striven to make it more and more real. Now, government by force is the very antipodes of this, and to introduce government by force over any portion of the nation is to start the second quarter of the second century of our life upon principles which are the exact opposite of those upon which we have hitherto lived. It is one thing to fail of reaching your ideal; it is an entirely different thing to deliberately turn your back upon it.

"The test of government is not in the outward mechanical display of order, but in the capacity to develop the best men, and we have lived in the faith that government by the consent of the governed develops the best men. We have not let the wise rule the ignorant, the learned the unlearned, the rich the poor, but we have appealed always to 'the plain people' as the ones on whose judgment to rely and upon whose shoulders should rest the burden of government.

"Ideas are after all the eternal force. Human life and destiny are controlled by them. They may seem to-day of little significance, but around them gather material interests, and tomorrow their power is disclosed.

"Government by consent and government by force, no matter how well the government may be administered, are two essentially antagonistic principles. Doubtless no immediate conflict will follow. We may see a large measure of prosperity; but are we not sowing the seeds which in the days to come will grow up into a harvest of trouble for our children and our children's children?

"A necessity of colonial possessions is an increase in our Regular Army, and the first increase proposed is from 30,000 to 100,000 men.

"Now, the great economic problem in this country is not how can a few men make more money and pile up larger fortunes, but how can the great body of the people make a fair and comfortable living? The right to work is again and again insisted upon as more important than the right to vote, and the cry of the right to work is supplemented by the cry that the state furnish work to all who cannot obtain it elsewhere.

"The Cæsars saw the spears of their victorious legions flash in the sunlight of every known land, and in their triumphant return they brought with them the accumulated wealth of all the nations they had subdued. The splendor of Imperial Rome outshone the world, but the wealth thus obtained without value given undermined the Empire, and the glory of Rome is simply

a memory. Napoleon beheld the shining star of destiny; and then? Does human nature change through the centuries? We stand to-day facing the temptation which comes from the possibility of rapidly accumulated wealth. What right have we to anticipate that the same result will not follow if we pursue the same course of taking what we have not fully earned?

"The problem we have sought to work out in this nation is that of government of and by and for the people. A great nation under that principle seems possible only under a Federal system, a system which relegates all matter of local interest to the several States and exercises through the National Government only those powers and functions which make for the general welfare. We have wonderfully prospered in administering such system in a compact, continental territory, each part of which has been possessed and controlled by a race capable of self-government.

"This is no trifling question, and is not answered by any gush about duty and destiny. We are not the victims, but the masters of fate, and to attempt to unload upon the Almighty responsibility for that which we chose to do is not only an insult to Him, but to ordinary human intelligence.

"We are told that we have become so great and powerful that the world needs us; but what the world most needs is not the touch of our power, but the blessings of our example. It needs the bright example of a free people not disturbed by any illusions of territorial acquisition, of pecuniary gain, or military glory, but content with their possessions and striving through all the abilities, activities, and industries of their wisest and most earnest to make the life of each individual citizen happier, better, and more content."

Would that such truths would burn into the hearts of other Justices of the Supreme Court, that they would stand with Brewer. And two or three may but the majority of the nine will, we feel sure, stand otherwise. For their environment is such as to steel their hearts to such burning words, incline them to spurn such eternal truths as gush. For dazzled by the accumulation of magnificence and wealth, by the spirit of greed and thirst for glory that surrounds them, the spirit bidding us to reach "out the strong hand to bring within its dominion weaker and distant peoples," they cannot see "that the ascending splendor of imperial power must be followed by the descending gloom of luxury, decay and ruin." To the people, not the Supreme Court, we look for the salvation of this republic.

#### Hawaii.

The Hawaiian bill, amended so as to stamp out the contract labor system in those islands and confer the suffrage upon the natives of those islands and all white inhabitants free from property qualifications, is a measure of very different character than the Puerto Rican bill. For this bill for the establishment of a territorial form of government as liberal as that of Arizona or New Mexico does confer upon the people of those islands the right of self-government in their insular affairs. From participation in such government Chinese and Japanese residing in the islands are excluded but to this no exception is taken for they are regarded as transient residents rather than as citizens. When they accumulate a little money they return to the Orient to live on it. They do not go to Hawaii to make it their home. Chinese cannot go any more at all.

The only exception taken to the Hawaiian bill is by the Hawaiian planters who, as we have said, sought to have the bill so framed as to guarantee a perpetuation of their oligarchy. They wanted the suffrage for the Upper House of the Legislature restricted to a few by high property qualifications, such as there were under the old monarchy and later the Dole republic. But Congress swept such property qualifications to one side.

#### The Philippines and Cuba.

As to the Philippines there has been much talk but legislation none. The imperialistic Spooner bill was not pushed to a vote. Nor has there been legislation looking to the carrying out of our pledge to accord to Cubans their independence. In many quarters there is striking disposition to delay the carrying out of such pledge, delay that savors much of a purpose to break



faith, and the Republicans in Congress seem to be in no hurry to have that pledge carried out, though proclaiming a resolution to keep it sacred.

#### Minor Measures.

Of the measures of lesser importance passed by Congress we may mention the "Free Homestead bill," putting the lands bought from Indians on exact footing as to settlement with other public lands. For a generation those other public lands have been free to those who chose to settle upon them, the only charge made by the government being a fee to cover costs of survey and entry. But the lands bought from Indians have been treated differently. The settler taking up those lands has been obliged to pay the government for the land what the government paid the Indians before title would be made to him. Under the new law he can get title by paying the costs of survey and entry just as the settler on public lands not purchased from Indians can get title. Also may we mention the enactment of a general pension law such as will considerably increase pension payments. Formerly the soldier's widow with an income of \$96 or more could not draw a pension as a dependent. Now all widows with an income under \$250 a year are entitled to the widows' dependent pension of \$8 a month. Also is the law changed so that an ex-soldier with numerous small disabilities, and on account of only one of which he could formerly draw a pension, will be allowed to lump such disabilities and draw pension on that basis.

#### Measures That Failed—Nicaragua Canal and Pacific Cable Bills.

Several measures of greater importance have failed to get through both houses but are in such parliamentary shape that their enactment during the short session of Congress is probable. One of these is the Nicaragua Canal bill passed through the House by a great majority, which the Senate failed to take up but has made a special order for December 10th next. So it is likely to become a law before Christmas. Another measure is the Pacific Cable bill passed by the Senate and providing for the construction of a cable to Hawaii, as the first link in a Philippine cable—a cable to be owned and operated by the government. But the House Committee, insisting that the government subsidize some private company to build such cable, has hung the Senate bill up.

#### Ship Subsidy and Army Bills.

The Ship-subsidy bill, the enactment of which was promised, has been reported from Committee to both houses with favorable partizan report but has gotten no further. Nor is it hardly likely that the Fifty-sixth Congress will get further with it for during the short session it will be very busy, with a Congressional apportionment bill and an army reorganization bill among others. Such army bill must be passed for the authority under which our army is enlisted to a strength of 100,000 men expires by limitation of statute on July 1st, 1901. If no new legislation be passed by that time our army must by law be reduced to its pre-Spanish war footing of 27,000 men. We are not saying that the present administration if re-elected would observe that law if no new army legislation should be passed prior to the above date. For it has already made a precedent of disobeying law when military necessity can be offered as an excuse.

#### Election Cases.

Much time was devoted in the Senate during the session to the Quay case, and the sessions of the House were ushered in by the noteworthy debate over the admission of Brigham H. Roberts, polygamist of Utah, to a seat in the House—a debate ending by the House refusing him a seat by an overwhelming vote. Indeed those who voted to seat him only did so that they might vote to expel him immediately thereafter—they holding that such would have been the proper constitutional procedure. Several election cases, decided as usual by partizan votes, engaged the attention or perhaps we had better say the time of the House for several days at different periods during the session, and much

public interest has been centered in the case of Senator Clark of Montana, ventilated before a Senate Committee, and far from ended by his resignation tendered when the Senate was about to act upon the unanimous report of its committee and vote him out of his seat and when the Lieutenant-Governor of Montana, acting temporarily as Governor, stood ready to appoint him to fill the seat in the Senate he resigned. The appointment that followed has not been and will not be recognized by the Senate.

#### Appropriations.

Having passed the usual appropriation bills, swollen by an amount of about \$200,000,000 as compared to the bills of three, four or five years ago, and aggregating a total of over \$700,000,000 Congress wound up with a partizan debate over anti-trust measures brought forward for partizan purposes and without thought of their enactment.

Such is the record in chief of the Fifty-sixth Congress up to date.

### MONEY AND POPULISM.

HOW is our money now issued? The government issues it to those who work for gold, dig it out of the bowels of the earth, wash it out of the river sands, or to those who hire others to dig and wash for them, they having become, under law, by the accidents of discovery, by purchase or otherwise, sole possessors of gold-bearing rocks and sands. To those who thus get gold, or buy it or get it by trade and take it to the mints the government issues money. It puts its stamp upon such gold and that stamp makes it money. So does our government now issue money. It issues it to those who work for gold. Once it also issued money to those who worked for silver—issued it first in like manner, later by the purchase of silver. But it does not so issue money now. It issues money only to those who work for gold, and to those who organize banks under the national bank law, buy government bonds and deposit such bonds with the government. Under our monetary laws these are the privileged ones to whom the government issues money—to the possessors of gold and to national banks that are the possessors of government bonds.

In Civil War time the government did something more than this. Money was then issued not alone to those who worked for gold or silver for their own profit. It was issued to those who worked for the government, gave their services to the government. Thus the government issued the greenback currency. And how would we populists have money issued to-day? To those who work for gold for themselves? No; to those who work or would work for the government for the creation of public works of value. And this money we would have irredeemable in gold or coin certainly, but not irredeemable. We would have it redeemable in the net earnings of the public works for the creation of which it was issued. Out of such earnings we would have it retired thus making place for the issue of more currency of the same kind for the creation of other public works. Thus would we have a perpetual cycle of issue and redemption and have works of public utility, new railway and telegraph lines for example, irrigation works, etc., paid for out of earnings that now go to pay interest on capital. And we think there is better foundation in governmental ethics for the issue of such a currency than there is for the issue of a gold currency. Indeed we are sure there is, sure that the issue of money by the government and to those who would work for the government, give their labor to the government, would be more in accord with the rules of political ethics than is the issue of money by the government to those who work for gold and for themselves. In fact we cannot see how anyone can honestly dispute this.

A dollar bill is not a thing of value in itself; no more than is an entry made on the pass book in which is kept the running ac-

count of a farmer with a cross-roads store. The entry made in such book is a record of value given and taken, and a record binding only on the parties to the transaction. And so too is the dollar bill a record of value given and taken, but a record binding on all persons in the community as certified to by the government and a record put in such form that it may readily be passed from hand to hand. And in essence gold coin is just the same thing. It is a record of value given and taken stamped upon a most expensive material. And the possessor of such coin values it not for itself, any more than does the possessor of the dollar bill value it for the paper of which it is made, but because it is a check that will be honored by all men, redeemed by all tradesmen in their wares. The dollar, whether stamped on coin or paper, is in effect a check which certifies that the possessor has rendered some service, given something of value to the community and is entitled to equal value from the community in return. Hired by a farmer you labor at some allotted task on the farm, help in making that which has value. And given dollar bills in settlement for your toil what do you get? Bills that certify that you have rendered service of certain value, bills that not only the farmer will take for the products that you help him to make but that all persons will take for their products, and that will therefore enable you to get such things from the community as you want to a value equal to the value of the service you have rendered. So it is that money by its nature is not a thing of value but a representative of value, that coins and bills are mere counters of no value in themselves but that we value because we can exchange them for things of value.

Now as a dollar bill is a record of value given and taken it is of inestimable importance that it should be an honest record. For if such record change loss will be inflicted on someone. We have said possession of a dollar bill will enable him who has earned it to command from the community, at such times and in such quantities as may suit his convenience, things of equal value to the value of service he has rendered. But if such bill change in value while he has it in his possession he may not be able to command as great value when he parts with it as he gave for it. Or again he may be able to command a greater value. And in either case there will of necessity be a disarrangement of equities that will cause unsettlement of business and work injury. An appreciation of the dollar will cause a shrinkage of general values such as cannot but paralyze trade and industry for such shrinkage must sap the profits of all producers, tend to reduce debtors to insolvency, for with shrinkage in values there is no shrinkage of debts, and so destroy confidence. And on the other hand a cheapening of the dollar such as will cause an inflation of general values inevitably distracts men's attention from their legitimate pursuits by dazzling them with a show of the speculator's gains, and leads on to an era of wild speculative inflation that must end in collapse such as cannot fail to give a paralytic shock to the whole industrial fabric.

For ever let it be borne in mind that there is but one way for a people to gain wealth and that is to produce it by honest toil. They cannot gain wealth by despoiling one another or even by despoiling other peoples. And those things which conduce to honest toil are honest measures by which the fruits of toil are distributed. If there be honest measures those who engage themselves in the production of wealth, seek wealth by producing it not by despoiling their neighbors, will receive the fruits of their toil and be encouraged to pursue the paths of honesty and wealth production. If there be not honest measures they will not get the full fruit of their toil, they will see speculators revel in wealth which they produce but the enjoyment of which seems to be beyond their reach, they will be discouraged. Therefore the importance of honest measures.

Now we have seen how our money is now issued. We have stated our belief that it is issued upon a principle that has no warrant in political ethics; that instead of being issued to those

who work for gold for their own profit it ought to be issued to those who work for the government. For it seems only right that the government should issue its money to those who give it value in return. To single out the producers of gold above all others, issue to them money for such of their product as they may deposit at the mints, and deny a like privilege to the producers of all other products, thus according to the holder of gold an exclusive privilege, seems wrong. And not only is it wrong in principle but it is grievous in results. For our money issued in this way is not under the regulation of the government. Its issue is wholly subject to the production of gold. Much gold produced and much money will be issued—little gold and little money. And while this is so it is too much to expect that we should have an honest measure of values. For the production of gold varies much. No one commodity is of unchangeable value or purchasing power and gold is no exception to the rule. The issue of money being dependent on the production of gold and that production shrinking, as it often has, the issue of money must shrink. And if we cut down the supply of anything its value will, the demand remaining the same, go up. And as for the demand for money it never does remain the same. In a state of industrial growth, and we ought to so manage that such state would be a constant one, it must steadily increase. If we do not meet such increasing demand with a constant increase in the supply of money we must then have a rise in the value of money and a shrinkage in the value of things generally. And such shrinkage will promptly put a brake on industrial growth.

Now do we want to have such a brake put upon our industrial growth intermittingly? Surely do we not. And as we do not want to see such brake applied we must see that the issue of money is so regulated that the supply will keep pace with the demand. While we issue money only to those and to all those who deposit gold with the government this can never be. For such issue puts the regulation of the same beyond the reach of government and leaves it entirely dependent on the offerings of gold for coinage by individuals and corporations, and offerings largely dependent in turn on the production of gold. And the issue of money to those who might bring silver, as also to those who bring gold, would be an improvement only in degree. It would not bring the issue of money under the regulation of the government. It would leave that regulation primarily to accident as now. Nor is the issue of money to those national banks which deposit government bonds as a pledge for the redemption of such notes going to materially change the status so long as redemption of all such money in gold is required. And if such redemption were not required, or such requirement disobeyed by the banks, we would have the regulation of the issue of money put further than ever beyond the reach of the government. We would have the banks, that now would be interested to cause a fall in money, now a rise, in control of the issue. And in such case it would be natural to have a dollar of most changeable value.

It is indeed supposable, but hardly probable, that the banks would not act under the dictation of the speculative cliques, that their managements would be superior to such influences, that consequently the banks would be managed solely with an eye to the profit of their stockholders, that therefore they would increase their issues of currency as interest rates rose, decrease their issues as interest rates fell. And this we are told would result in automatically regulating the issue of currency in response to the demands of trade. But we have seen interest rates rule their lowest when the country was suffering from a money famine and prices shrinking disastrously. At such time have we seen the banks offering loans to the restricted class of borrowers that they cared to loan to at all, at almost nominal rates of interest. Again have we seen interest rates rise just as the money famine has lifted, as the supply of money has increased. And this we cannot put down to accident. In this we can see



the working of a natural law. For as prices fall profits of those engaged in industrial undertakings are sapped and men grow more and more disposed to question their solvency. Hence the banks grow suspicious of such borrowers and hesitate more and more to respond to their requests for loans. Consequently such borrowers find it almost impossible to effect loans at any rate of interest. But at the same time, and because of such very refusals to make loans to those engaged in industrial pursuits, money accumulates in the banks, especially in the financial centers, and we have congestion. Then while shunning loans to producers of wealth the banks seek to put out their funds on stock exchange securities. Competition in the placing of such loans results and interest rates fall down, down, down. After a while there comes an inflow of money from some quarter, a turn upwards in the trend of commodity prices, a returning readiness of loaners of money to put their money at the risk of industrial undertakings, a drawing away of money from the financial centers, a rising of interest rates. So it is that interest rates would make a false guide upon which to regulate the issue of currency. The price level of commodities, showing the purchasing power and therefore the real value of money, offers the one true guide.

The question then comes to this: how are we to avail of this true guide? If the government taking the issue of currency into its own hands strove to regulate the issue as interest rates rose or fell, it would fall amiss of the natural law we have referred to above. It would find in interest rates a false guide. Besides, we don't want to see the government playing the part of usurer in the issue of money. The whole idea of the government charging interest, usury, for its own promises to receive, for money it issues receivable for taxes and so redeemable, for money redeemable in postal services or in services rendered by other public works that the government may undertake, is repugnant.

And if money be redeemable in services of governmental works, and retired out of net earnings, why should it not be issued in payment for such works? What more natural than it should, in what more natural way can it be issued? Let it be so issued and redeemed and we would have a perpetual cycle of issue and redemption. But how may we so issue it as to regard the true guide that we must follow to establish an honest measure of values? It has been said by some that we have but to hire on public works all the men who may care to work at a fixed rate. If we did, we would have a unit of value based on labor, we would have the rate of wages rather rigidly fixed. For if under such a system there came industrial depression, with the resulting throwing of men out of work, an increasing number of men would seek work on the public works, as a result the issue of money would be increased, this would make an increased demand for products of all kinds, give an upward impetus to prices and this a stimulus to industrial activity. And then would come new demand for labor, a slight advance in wages would serve to draw men away from the public works, decrease the issue of money, prevent a further rise in prices, cause a retrogression until the general rate of wages had fallen back to that fixed by the government. Thus it is very evident that there would be no great margin within which wages could fall below or rise above the rate offered by government to all who might apply.

But wages thus fixed, a day's labor made the unit of value, what would inevitably follow with the progress of industrial evolution, the introduction of improved machinery and the consequent increase in the product of the day's labor? Evidently the laborer could not share in such increased production through an advance in his nominal wages proportionate to the increase of his productiveness. From the possibility of such rise he would be cut off. He could only share in the increased productiveness of his labor through a fall in prices and so increased purchasing power of his wage. And though there came a fall in

prices of equal proportion to the increase in the productiveness of labor, he would not get his full share of such increased productiveness. He would be cut off from this. For with a fall in prices, the share of the product taken by the fund-holding classes, by those owning debts and drawing fixed sums of interest, must be increased. To a share in the increased productiveness of labor they would not, of right, be entitled, but under such a system as described above they would get a share. And getting a share, the share of the producers would, of necessity, fall below what it ought. Therefore, in justice we must see that an increase in the productiveness of labor will be followed by an advance in the rate of wages, not by a general fall in prices. For if there come such fall, the burdens resting on the backs of producers will not be lightened as they increase the productiveness of their labor. So what we have to do is to so increase the issue of money as to keep the general level of prices from falling. And this can be done how? By increasing the rate of wages offered on the public works whenever the general level of prices shows a falling tendency. Such increase in wages offered would, of course, tend to draw more men to the public works as well as to increase the weekly disbursements, and so issue of new money, to those already employed. And such increased issue of currency would of course make broadened demand for many products, serve to keep prices from falling. Thus could a stability of prices be maintained, thus an honest measure of values be given, thus honest industry be encouraged, speculation discouraged. And as the foundation step to the accomplishment of this end we have but to learn this simple rule so stamped with common-sense, so evidently true, that we may put it down as an axiom of good government: That money should be issued by the government not to those who dig for gold, but to those who dig for the government.

#### Alabama Populists Endorse the Cincinnati Ticket.

Alabama Populists met in state convention on Wednesday, May 30th, at Birmingham and named a full state ticket. We are in receipt of the following communication from Frank Crichton, Secretary of the convention:

At the state convention of the Peoples party of Alabama I was instructed, as Secretary, to forward to you a copy of the following resolution:

"Resolved, That we, the Populists of Alabama, in convention assembled in Birmingham, Alabama, on May 30, 1900, heartily endorse the nomination of Wharton Barker for President, and Ignatius Donnelly for Vice-President, made at the national convention at Cincinnati on May 10th last, and respectfully request the nominees to visit Alabama during the campaign."

Very respectfully,

FRANK CRICHTON,  
Secretary.

#### A Valuable Publication—The Pennsylvania Railroad 1900 Summer Excursion Route Book.

On June 1 the Passenger Department of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company will publish the 1900 edition of its Summer Excursion Route Book. This work is designed to provide the public with descriptive notes of the principal Summer resorts of Eastern America, with the best routes for reaching them, and the rates of fare. It contains all the principal seashore and mountain resorts of the East, and over seventeen hundred different routes or combinations of routes. The book has been compiled with the greatest care, and altogether is the most complete and comprehensive handbook of summer travel ever offered to the public.

The cover is handsome and striking, printed in colors, and the book contains several maps, presenting the exact routes over which tickets are sold. The book is profusely illustrated with fine half-tone cuts of scenery at the various resorts and along the lines of the Pennsylvania Railroad.

On and after June 1 this very interesting book may be procured at any Pennsylvania Railroad ticket office at the nominal price of ten cents, or upon application to the general office, Broad Street Station, by mail for twenty cents.—*Adv.*

### Platform of the Peoples Party,

Adopted in National Convention, Cincinnati, Ohio, May 10, 1900.

"The Peoples party of the United States, assembled in National Convention, this 10th day of May, 1900, affirming our unshaken belief in the cardinal tenets of the Peoples party, as set forth in the Omaha platform, and pledging ourselves anew to continued advocacy of those grand principles of human liberty until right shall triumph over might, love over greed, do adopt and proclaim this declaration of faith:

"First. We demand the initiative and referendum and the imperative mandate and such changes of existing fundamental and statute law as will enable the people in their sovereign capacity to propose and compel the enactment of such laws as they desire; to reject such as they deem injurious to their interests, and to recall unfaithful public servants.

"Second. We demand the public ownership and operation of those means of communication, transportation and production which the people may elect, such as railroads, telegraphs and telephone lines, coal mines, etc.

"Third. The land, including all natural sources of wealth, is a heritage of the people, and should not be monopolized for speculative purposes, and alien ownership of land should be prohibited. All land now held by railroads and other corporations in excess of their actual needs, and all lands now owned by aliens should be reclaimed by the government and held for actual settlers only.

"Fourth. A scientific and absolute paper money, based upon the entire wealth and population of the nation, not redeemable in any specific commodity, but made a full legal tender for all debts and receivable for all taxes and public dues and issued by the government only, without the intervention of banks, and in sufficient quantity to meet the demands of commerce, is the best currency that can be devised; but until such a financial system is secured, which we shall press for adoption, we favor the free and unlimited coinage of both silver and gold at the legal ratio of 16 to 1.

"Fifth. We demand the levy and collection of a graduated tax on incomes and inheritances and a constitutional amendment to secure the same if necessary.

"Sixth. We demand the election of President, Vice-President, Federal Judges and United States Senators by direct vote of the people.

"Seventh. We are opposed to trusts, and declare the contention between the old parties on the monopoly question is a sham battle, and that no solution of this mighty problem is possible without the adoption of the principles of public ownership of public utilities."

#### Summer Outings.—Personally-Conducted Tours via Pennsylvania Railroad.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company announces the following Personally-Conducted Tours for the Summer and early Autumn of 1900:

To the North, including Niagara Falls, Thousand Islands, the St. Lawrence, Montreal, Quebec, trip up the Saguenay to Chicoutimi and return, Au Sable Chasm, Lakes Champlain and George, and Saratoga, July 21 to August 4, and August 11 to 25. Rates, \$125 from New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Washington, including all necessary expenses during the entire time absent. Proportionate rates from other points.

To Niagara Falls, excursion tickets good to return within ten days will be sold on July 26, August 9 and 23, September 6 and 20, October 4 and 18, at rate of \$10 from Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Washington. These tickets include transportation only, and will permit of stop over within limit at Buffalo, Rochester, Canandaigua, and Watkins on the return trip, except on the excursions of August 23 and September 20 from Philadelphia and tributary points, which will be run via Manunka Chunk and Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad. On these two excursions stop over will be permitted at Buffalo on return trip.

Five-day tour to Gettysburg, Luray, and Washington September 15. Rate, \$25 from New York, \$22 from Philadelphia. Proportionate rates from other points.

A nine-day tour to Gettysburg, Luray Caverns, Natural Bridge, Richmond, Old Point Comfort, and Washington, October 9. Rate, \$65 from New York, \$63 from Philadelphia, including all necessary expenses. Proportionate rates from other points.

For itineraries and other information apply to ticket agents, or address Geo. W. Boyd, Assistant General Passenger Agent, Philadelphia.—*Adv.*

### BOOK REVIEWS.

#### Zola on the Needs of France and Humanity.

*Fruitfulness* By EMILE ZOLA. Translated and Edited by ERNEST ALFRED VIZETELLY. New York: Doubleday Page & Co. \$2.00.

M. Vizetelly, at once the translator and editor of this book, and the warm personal friend of the great French author, tells us in his preface, that "'Fruitfulness' is the first of a series of four works in which M. Zola proposes to embody what he considers to be the four cardinal principles of human life. These works spring from the previous series of *Three Cities*: 'Loudres,' 'Rome,' and 'Paris,' which dealt with the principles of Faith, Hope and Charity." Zola himself informs the reader that "The first of these volumes is 'Fruitfulness'; the second will be called 'Work'; the third 'Truth'; the last 'Justice'. In 'Fruitfulness' the hero's name is Matthew. In the next work it will be Luke; in 'Truth', Mark; and in 'Justice', John. The children of my brain, will, like the four Evangelists preaching the gospel, diffuse the religion of future society, which will be founded on Fruitfulness, Work, Truth and Justice."

From the foregoing it can very readily be seen what a tremendous task M. Zola has set for himself. And while this task is stupendous, if not too great for any one lonely mind, the calm and easy confidence of the author is but little short of the sublime. He has not the slightest fear in the ultimate triumph of this great work, in fact, while realizing its magnitude, he yet goes about its accomplishment as if there could be no such thing as failure. He is sanguine to a marked degree. M. Zola has ever been thus even in his most pessimistic moments. He is one of those inspiring characters who are born to conquer, and who conquer, in a measure from the very fact that they look for victory and do not recognize defeat. And the effects of such a man's work on mankind are most contagious; in his foot-steps do we find many converts fighting his battles and striving to accomplish his desires which they have adopted as their own.

In the present book M. Zola has undertaken a work that if successful will rejuvenate France and reform the entire race of man. In short it is no less than this: To teach man that all progress depends upon the fruitfulness of man and nature, and that the laws of nature, which are the commands of God, demand that man shall no longer crowd into the cities and towns in search of undue wealth, but return to mother earth and take up the work of producing real wealth from the soil; that he shall abandon the present business methods which attempt to wrest personal success through the loss and sacrifice of others. M. Zola teaches his readers that no real advancement or civilization can come through any other method than this. He demonstrates the truth that of right should be self evident, but which unfortunately seems to have been lost sight of in the mad rush for riches, that no true prosperity can rest on the despoilment to others, but that it must depend entirely on the ability of man of produce and create. And, therefore, for the proper advancement of man we must of necessity have men. No race can go forward whose numbers are constantly lessening. A growing population and progress are as sacredly akin one to the other as a diminishing population is akin to decay and retrogression. History has ever made clear that you cannot separate them. To-day France is the most glaring example. There we have the sad picture of a country that is fast running into hopeless wreck for no other reason than the gradual dying out of its population. And seeing this M. Zola cries out for fruitfulness and productiveness of man as well as nature. In the strongest possible language he condemns the criminal practice (as he regards it) of French parents that has established the custom of living and working entirely for a single child. He clearly describes this unnatural and artificial condition of affairs that has become so general throughout France and shows how it has led, as might well have been expected, to frightful crime, immorality and general rottenness, that must in time make the name Frenchman a bye-word synonymous with vice.

Nature demands the reproduction of the species in man and beast alike, and, what is more, gets its save in a society both morally and physically diseased. M. Zola is brutally frank in his statements to the effect that thousands upon thousands of French children annually find their way back to mother earth through the medium of unnatural and criminal parents. But why try to disguise such a fearful state of affairs? M. Zola stands and works manfully for life and progress. He sees that the desire of Frenchmen to gain riches and ease for a single offspring can but lead to the annihilation of the race. As a lover of his country and of his people he cannot stand idly by and



watch the ruthless destruction. Therefore we have "Fruitfulness", which is his plea to his fellows to live according to the laws of God, to work, to produce, to move forward, and lastly to conquer as man ever should.

This is the work M. Zola has set himself to accomplish. Will success crown his efforts? Time alone will tell. In perfect frankness we would say the chances are decidedly against the success of his noble crusade. France, we fear, is a poor soil in which to plant the seed of "Fruitfulness". And then too, M. Zola after all has not a master mind, is not a great leader. In many ways he is a small man swallowed up completely in admiration of his own importance. We dislike to voice such sentiments against a man who is and has done so much, but the truth demands that we give rein to our opinions. M. Zola is too much wrapped up in one Emile Zola to ever be a really great man. And this is more than a pity for his ability and his power as a forceful writer cannot be questioned. His work has its effects and in the present case these effects will be far reaching, for they are founded on justice and truth, faith and love. To sum up his views we can do no better than by quoting the following:

"And 'twas ever the great work, the good work, the work of fruitfulness spreading, thanks to the earth and thanks to woman, both victorious over destruction, offering fresh means of subsistence each time a child was born, and loving, willing, battling, toiling, even amid suffering, and ever tending to increase of life and increase of hope. . . . Victorious fruitfulness remained the one true force, the sovereign power which alone moulded the future. She was the great revolutionary, the incessant artisan of progress, the mother of every civilization, ever recreating her army of innumerable fighters, throwing through the centuries millions after millions of poor and hungry and rebellious beings into the fight for truth and justice. Not a single step forward in history has ever been taken without numerousness having urged humanity forward. Tomorrow, like yesterday, will be won by the swarming of the multitude whose quest is happiness. And tomorrow will give the benefits which our age has awaited; economic equality obtained even as political equality has been obtained; a just apportionment of wealth rendered easy; and compulsory work re-established as the one glorious and essential need. It is not true that labor has been imposed on mankind as punishment for sin, it is on the contrary an honor, a mark of nobility, the most precious of boons, the joy, the health, the strength, the very soul of the world, which itself labors incessantly, ever creating the future. And misery, the great, abominable social crime, will disappear amid the glorification of labor, the distribution of the universal task among one and all, each accepting his legitimate share of duties and rights. And may children come, they will simply be instruments of wealth, they will but increase the human capital, the free happiness of a life in which the children of some will no longer be beasts of burden, or food for slaughter or for vice, to serve the egotism of the children of others. And life will then again prove the conqueror, . . . sovereign beauty shall be vested in the fruitful earth and the fruitful spouse."

We most certainly look forward with anxious solicitude and interest to the appearance of M. Zola's forthcoming books that go to make up and complete the magnificent task he here begins. They cannot fail of doing great good and will be worthy of a wide and careful reading. We would suggest, however, in all friendliness that the constant and ever recurring repetition so freely indulged in the present book might very well and to advantage be omitted in the future volumes of this valuable and interesting series.

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#### A Life of Bismarck.

*Bismarck and the Foundation of the German Empire.* By JAMES WICLIFFE HEADLAM. Illustrated. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. \$1.50.

Prince Herbert Bismarck, the non-great son of the great Iron Chancellor of Germany, is to be appointed to the lofty position of which his illustrious father was tyrannically deprived, from which he was wilfully exiled. Such is the report circulated by important German journals of the day, to which is added the significant statement, that this appointment is planned by the young emperor so as to avoid the publication of certain existing secrets, which, being in the hands of the new prince, are threatened of publication in case William shall not submit to certain things. Very little doubt is entertained to-day that the young prince possesses important secrets left by his father, secrets concerning the affairs of state, affairs in the reigns of the last three emperors, and, also the affairs of and dealings with the trusted old Chancellor, the publication of which would be of more than annoyance to his Majesty, the Emperor. Nor is there any longer much doubt that the announced publication of the third volume of Bismarck's Autobiography, which might throw some important light upon certain facts hitherto but little known, has been delayed

by the publishers for some reason or another, which, whatever it is, must sooner or later come to the light. That quarrels had existed between Prince Bismarck and the young sovereign, his master, is an understood fact now. The last of these disputes, if we may so call them, which brought about the immediate and final resignation of the Chancellor and the historic acceptance of the same by the Emperor, makes intensely interesting reading. Mr. Headlam's statements, being based upon historic and actual facts, are highly interesting. We are given the final scene which led to Bismarck's degradation and to the destruction of his power and read as follows:

"The final separation between these two men, each so self-willed and confident in his own strength, was not to be completed by ceremonious discussions on constitutional forms. It was during an audience at the castle, that the Emperor had explained his views, Bismarck his objections; the Emperor insisted that his will must be carried out, if not by Bismarck, then by another. 'Then I am to understand, your Majesty,' said Bismarck, speaking in English, 'that I am in your way?' 'Yes,' was the answer. This was enough; he took his leave and returned home to draw up the formal document in which he tendered his resignation. This, which was to be the conclusion of his public life, had to be composed with care; he did not intend to be hurried; but the Emperor was impatient, and his impatience was increased when he was informed that Windhorst, the leader of the Centre, had called on Bismarck at his residence. He feared lest there was some intrigue, and that Bismarck proposed to secure his position by an alliance with the Parliamentary opposition. He sent an urgent verbal message requiring the resignation immediately, a command with which Bismarck was not likely to comply. Early next morning, the Emperor drove round himself to his house, and Bismarck was summoned from his bed to meet the angry sovereign. The Emperor asked what had taken place at the interview with Windhorst, and stated, that Ministers were not to enter on political discussion with Parliamentary leaders without his permission. Bismarck denied that there had been any political discussion, and answered that he could not allow any supervision over the guests he chose to receive in his private house.

"Not if I order it as your sovereign?" asked the Emperor.

"No. The commands of my King cease in my wife's drawing-room," answered Bismarck. The Emperor had forgotten that Bismarck was a gentleman before he was a Minister, and that a Prussian nobleman could not be treated like a Russian boyar."

History recently tells us that the above did actually take place between these two men. We may, therefore, trust the well told report and the many historical, personal, state and other important episodes, of which this book is full and which certainly make most interesting reading. It gives a full and thorough outline of the foundation of the German Empire, making this gigantic work a masterpiece of modern statesmanship with Bismarck, its founder, the central figure. The greater portion of the book having been completed before Bismarck's death it becomes, as a biography, somewhat incomplete. However, all known details and many uncertain episodes of Bismarck's life, as far as known, are herein embodied. There is much to throw good light on Bismarck's character and on the attitude he adopted towards men and the numerous political problems of his eventful life. Many authorities are quoted, and twenty-six pictures give a so-called "album History" of the life and associations of this typical German. In many ways the book before us differs, and especially in diplomatic history, from other well-known histories and biographies of Bismarck. Mr. Headlam's opinion in a great many ways will be shared by those who are admirers of Bismarck, and cast aside as "not true" by those who are on the opposite side. However it may be, the book is invaluable for the truth it tells about one of whom so many have failed to speak even as much as justice requires. For, whatever may be said of Bismarck, he did more for this century in one way, and for his own country in every way, than any mortal before him. He changed the map of Europe to an extent which cannot easily be understood by all. He concentrated art, science and education, making his German tongue the central point of all. He uplifted commerce in the central part of Europe, making the German nation competitor with the rest of the world. What rulers and scores of years could not do, Bismarck accomplished within a short space of not more than about twenty-five years, from 1847 to 1871. From scattered little states with no army, with no religion, no law of their own, with no ruler of any dignity to speak of, this Bismarck created a united, powerful Germany, a nation mighty in more than one sense. And for this great work the world honors him, for this his fellowmen admire him, for this he will be remembered by generations to come, worshipped by his countrymen even after many an Emperor of greater ability than William II. shall have been long forgotten.

## A Story Life of Robert Burns.

*The Rhymer.* By ALLAN MCAULEY. Charles Scribner's Sons. New York: \$1.50.

Of all the sturdy sons of bonnie Scotland, of those who fought and died for her, none ever has or ever can, win the warm place in Scottish hearts that Robert Burns holds. "Robbie" Burns is truly as much of Scotland's darling to-day as he was at the day of his death, and that he will ever remain so goes without saying, for he is one of the immortals. His songs and poems will thrill with joy and happiness countless generations yet to come as they have already proved the joy and solace of, we may almost say, the entire world. The memory of Burns is still too fresh in the mind of man; he is too well loved and revered as the peasant poet, for us to add or detract from his glorious name. He is something almost sacred, an object of reverence and adoration. A man of the people, he spoke for them, and to them. As one of the toilers of the soil he understood the plowman and the laborer of the field as no other poet ever has. Burns gloried in their splendid manhood, loved them as the children of his heart, prayed for them, worshipped them, and devoted his life to their cause. His work was touched with the hand of God if ever man's was. We do not hesitate to say so despite those who point the finger of judgment and condemnation at his personal life and habits. True, his full and hot-blooded temperament often carried him into many sinful indiscretions, he was perhaps one of the most debauched and lustful of men, (this we cannot excuse and must ever regret), but then he was human, intensely human, the victim of his passions. Most wickedly did he err in his personal life, but after all he was this—he was a man, a great, fiery, human man,—and whatever may have been his faults, a man's a man "for a' that, and a' that." And as he was, so he lived, openly and boldly that all might see. His countrymen of his own day knew him as he was in all his depravity and yet did not hold it against him, but loved him for his own true worth and nobility, and if those who met and knew him in the flesh could so gladly overlook and forgive, why, in common sense, should we, who can only understand him through his divine work, think it necessary to cast odium on his memory.

The novel before us by a fellow countryman and deep admirer of Scotland's bard is a "story" picture of the man Robert Burns. True it contains a romance, and a good one too, on its own account, but all interest is centered in the author's account of Burns. Let us pick a few sentences here and there.

"Here was a man, a peasant pure and simple, taken from the plough, to be the pet for a while of fine ladies in genteel drawing rooms, and the plaything of men, who, though they were pigmies beside him, yet covered him with easy condescension, and held him as the object of a gracious, if fitful, patronage. Burns had born the ordeal of his sudden popularity with wonderful steadfastness of mind. . . . Poet and exciseman, farmer and bard—the kindly husband and father, the incorrigible rake: the eager host, the far too frequent—and far, far too uproariously welcomed—guest: the copious correspondent, the ill-balanced politician: the reckless, eager, revolutionary spirit, the remorse-stricken, disappointed, penitent man; at once affectionate and quarrelsome, losing friend after friend, and tiring out the patience of man and woman who would fain have befriended him to the last; quixotically generous in money matters, refusing money for his songs, and then forced to accept, in grinding bitterness of spirit, the eleemosynary five-pound note under pressure of inexorable necessity—so he stands out, a tragic figure, for all time, the presiding genius, the Rhymer of the North."

The volume is decidedly attractive, the cover carrying so good a cut of the poet that through it we are at once initiated into the mysteries of a charming book.

## BRIEFER NOTICES.

*Bird Studies With a Camera.* By FRANK M. CHAPMAN. Illustrated with photographs from Nature by the author. New York: D. Appleton & Co. \$1.75.

Surely all must give a hearty welcome to a book such as this, which has that about it which is certain to win us at first sight. And, after all, there is no way to make so quick, so true and so vivid an impression on the mind as through the eye. But there is another reason, one underlying the life pictures of birds and their haunts Mr. Chapman here presents, which causes us to welcome his book with a satisfaction and hope far greater than the immediate pleasure it affords us in itself, and that is the tangible evidence it furnishes of the far larger and infinitely more valuable results to be obtained by studying birds with a camera than with a gun. In the one way we obtain something which has a continuing life, in the other we begin by destroying life. And this

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being so it requires no sage to perceive which method brings us closer to the real bird, that is the sentient creature, which enables us to learn most of its ways of life. Under some circumstances and for certain purposes individual birds must be sacrificed to science, but happily and fortunately the time has come when this is no longer necessary, save in the most exceptional cases, at least in so far as our Eastern birds are concerned. We have learned pretty thoroughly all their dead bodies can teach us, but we are just beginning to appreciate how very little we know of their lives. Here is a field that constantly broadens and extends the further we investigate it, one that offers free scope and almost every reward the student of wild life can desire. And for those who seek recreation merely it is none the less attractive, especially with a camera as companion, for this will supply the object that many seem to require to enjoy themselves thoroughly.

Mr. Chapman is one of the fast increasing band of ornithologists who find an interest in live birds even greater than in their skins, and who, knowing the value of birds to mankind both economically and aesthetically, are doing their best to prevent all needless destruction of bird life, whether it be by misguided would-be scientists, through ignorance, or to meet the senseless demands of a cruel and harmful fashion. The volume before us, with its many interesting, and, as a rule, excellent photographs, should go a long way to induce the substitution of a camera for a gun and to show how much more can be obtained by the former



than by the latter. The difficulties of securing good photographs are amply sufficient to put to the test every faculty, therefore success becomes a triumph of skill and ingenuity. To help the beginner in bird photography Mr. Chapman gives some valuable hints, based on experience, as to necessary outfit, etc. His subsequent chapters, written rather for the general public than for his brother ornithologists, though the latter can profitably skim through the book, are decidedly attractive, and, in connection with the accompanying illustrations, should prove an inspiration to many to try what they can do in the same direction.

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*The Burden of Christopher.* By FLORENCE CONVERSE. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. \$1.50.

That the trusts and combinations of our day are driving the workers into the paths of socialism and co-operation there can be no question. From very necessity the immense combinations of capital stand out in terrible boldness and gross nakedness before the eyes of the toilers who are forced to accept the wages that the combinations choose to give them. As a practical and speedy educator there could be nothing so salutary as these very trusts and world-powerful combinations, which by their very immensity and power have driven out of business the independent business men who once were our country's pride, and which by their monopolistic position hold labor at their mercy in the hollow of their hand. It is surely an object lesson and one that cannot be lost upon the laborer, dependent upon them for employment. The laborer naturally sees that his condition in a very short time will be but little short of absolute industrial slavery, and seeing this he as naturally looks about him in the hope of discovering the wherewith to withstand the encroachments of the monopolistic influence. The very necessities of the situation are forcing the toilers into the ranks of reform; the men are beginning to see that they, too, not only may but must organize and combine; they are gradually coming to view present day business with an eye to its effects upon their own well being. Socialistic and co-operative schemes have followed their increased interest and knowledge of present business methods and conditions. And in this there is much hope. The idea begins, in fact, to permeate the entire body politic and interest is aroused in places where we least expect it.

The novel before us is one based entirely on the experiment of a co-operative shoe factory. While the story is of course purely fiction, it is yet a very strong and clear cut presentation of the advantages to result from the proper carrying into operation of a real co-operative plan. Miss Converse is in absolute sympathy with the laborer and in hearty accord with his worthy aspirations to lift himself into a position of comfort and personal liberty. She does not stop to choose her words in describing the methods of the modern business man who drives his men to the very death in his greedy effort to increase annual profits. Her book is a useful and beneficial one, and we hope to read still more from her sympathetic pen. The domestic story she tells us is not without a sad charm and pathetic interest.

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*The Fate of Madam La Tour.* A Tale of Great Salt Lake. By MRS. A. G. PADDOCK. New York: Fords, Howard & Hulbert. \$1.

This tale was written as far back as 1881, and its republication a few months since was doubtless prompted by a desire to pick up some of the dollars that the then prevalent feeling over the election of Brigham H. Roberts to the House of Representatives would be sure to let loose. Just previously to the first appearance of the book Mrs. Paddock had been a habitant of Utah for several years, had lived side by side with the Mormon at home, had besides this, through her husband's knowledge, gained while officiating as Territorial Secretary, exceptional opportunities for observing correctly the practice of Mormonism and its effects upon the body politic. In her preface Mrs. Paddock says:

"For my sources of information I have my own personal observation during a residence of ten years in the city of Salt Lake. I have boarded in Mormon families, have had Mormons living in my own family and have had Mormon neighbors on every side. I have also enjoyed the acquaintance and the confidence of many of those who have represented the Federal authorities here. The present tale . . . traces the development of the Mormon system in these distant 'valleys of the mountains,' and shows some of the ways and means of its workings. I do not pretend to tell the worst of the doings of the Saints, for no decent pen could describe and no decent reader would peruse the shocking facts."

From this it is easy to see that the author might have made this book one of real value and lasting importance; the story

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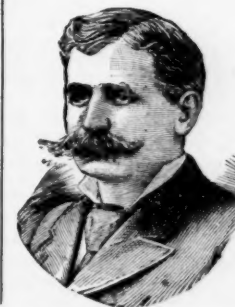
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CEMENT.

might easily have appealed to sober minded and conservative thinkers, instead of which it was written with an evident intention of catching those hot headed and impulsive individuals who are swayed and moved by every passing question. In this way Mrs. Paddock's story, by over-shooting the mark, will be an unflinching and unimpeachable witness against itself. A fiery and almost unthinking tirade such as this story in the main undoubtedly is, hardly ever does any permanent good, while on the other hand, by disgusting its audience it more often does great and irreparable injury to the cause it seeks to advance. It is our calm judgment that this story of Mrs. Paddock has done and will continue to do much damage, for its effect on the public mind has been, and must continue to be, the same as flaunting a red flag in the face of a grumbling and sorely tried bull. A little argument, borne out by the solid facts of the case, would have done far better than this, to our mind, senseless harangue.

As a story teller Mrs. Paddock is clever, forceful, fresh and dramatic. She has the lucky knack of knowing how to catch the public's fancy, and from the easy and flowing style here displayed we take it the gift is natural, not acquired. There is not a dull line or heavy page throughout the book, and therefore it goes without saying that the reader's interest will not flag. The publishers, in their endeavor to put the story within a moderate compass, have hurt the book materially, for the print is entirely too small to satisfy the modern book worm's taste.

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*Adrienne de Portalis.* By ARCHIBALD CLAVERING GUNTER. New York: Home Publishing Co. \$1.25.

Three or four years since the author of "Mr. Barnes of New York," "Mr. Potter of Texas," and other well-known yellow-backed and deliciously impossible novels was quite the rage on the porches of our summer hotels of the sea shore and mountain side. Mr. Gunter's stories became a fad, with the result that everybody was reading his romances and talking about them. Gunter was in the air. We cannot remember such another case in recent years of worthless and ridiculous stories meeting with such a remarkably enthusiastic reception. The craze even went so far as to lead a theatrical manager to put several of Mr. Gunter's romances upon the stage. But, fortunately, the public's insanity for this darling of a day, has died a natural death, unwept and unsung, until to-day one may journey a long way and not meet with a single individual who recalls the popular idol, Gunter, of former days. Of course the author suffers, but inasmuch as his work had not one thing about it of lasting order, we cannot shed many tears over his chagrin. Certainly Mr. Gunter's stories are clever, most decidedly clever, but it takes something besides simple cleverness to carry a novel beyond a couple of seasons at the very best. Gunter's novels are always full of go and push, with a plenty of slang and racy talk thrown in; and then his implicit self-conceited confidence in self is almost fascinating. He is, indeed, a rare delicacy in these matter-of-fact and prosaic days when the people have become foolish enough to expect and ask for something of a superior calibre to that which would about satisfy the cravings of a child graduating from nursery tales. We hope Mr. Gunter will not take our strictures too deeply to heart, for our remarks are aimed at him simply as a representative of a certain class of authors whose influence upon the public's mind and taste is wholly deleterious and objectionable. In passing we might say that his present story is one dealing with the Italian struggle for freedom led by Victor Emmanuel, first King of Italy.

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*Aus Meinem Konigreich.* (Tales from my Kingdom.) By "CARMEN SYLVA." Selected and edited, with introduction, notes and vocabulary by DR. WILHELM BERNHARDT. Boston: D. C. Heath & Co. 35 cents.

"Carmen Sylva" (Queen Elizabeth of Roumania), has been noted for some time as one of the few royal women, who, had their lot not been to rule a country, would have ruled with equal grace and effect in the domain of literature. As it is, her literary genius must come second to her sovereignty of title. Nevertheless, she has become quite popular and some of her poems, tales and other literary productions are translated into almost every European language. This story tells in a sweet, simple way the tales, legends and myths of the mountains and valleys around her home in the most picturesque and idyllic parts of the Carpathians, every story being illustrated by her own lucid and gifted mind. Her style of language is beautiful, and being herself a German princess, the German is select, and what is more, simple, clear and instructive for early reading. And for just this is the book designed. Dr. Bernhardt has simplified some matters of difficulty by adding a vocabulary, useful notes, explanations, and by giving a very interesting introduction,

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Wm. Kuhler, Sr., of Warrentown, Mo., writes Dec. 22, 1899, that he was cured of Hay-Fever and Asthma of five years' standing, and that his son was also cured after many years of similar suffering. Mr. C. E. Cole, of Oradell, N. J., writes Dec. 25, 1899, that after fourteen years of suffering with Hay-Fever and Asthma he was entirely cured and has had no return of this trouble for three years. Mrs. J. H. McFarling, of St. Helena, Cal., writes Dec. 27, 1899, that she was cured of Hay-Fever of several years' standing and has had no return of the disease since using Himalya fifteen months previous.

Cured Asthma of many years' standing:

Mrs. D. L. Romick, of Decatur, Ill., writes Jan. 1, 1900, that after suffering for sixteen years with Asthma, life became a burden, but for the last sixteen months has been enjoying good health, having been cured by Himalya. Rev. J. L. Combs, of Martinsburg, West Va., writes to the New York World on July 23rd, that it cured him of Asthma of thirty years' standing, and Mrs. E. Johnson, of No. 417 Second Street, Washington, D. C., testifies that for years she had to sleep propped up in a chair, unable to lie down night or day.

If you suffer from Asthma and Hay Fever in any form, do not despair, but write at once to the Kola Importing Co., No. 1162 1/2 Broadway, New York City, N. Y., who in order to prove the power of this wonderful new botanic discovery will send you one Trial Case by mail prepaid, entirely Free. Remember it costs you absolutely nothing.

*The Story of the Great Republic.* By H. A. GUERBER. New York: American Book Co. 65 cents.

The several books coming from the press of the American Book Company, and known as the "Eclectic School Readings," bid fair to fill the long-felt want of a good supplementary reader to the standard text-books of United States history. Particular care has been taken to enliven the pages by introducing true and interesting stories of our notable men, the purpose being to thus make them real and living characters. The simple, unadorned,



cold facts of our country's history are not enough to excite the interest of children to a sufficient degree, and, therefore, it seems advisable through the medium of the narrative to color and lighten the school history. These books, taken alone, would be worse than useless, but in connection with the school text book will prove of inestimable value to the instructor. The particular volume before us is not, however, up to the standard set so far and fails to properly fill the place for which it was intended. Mr. Guerber sometimes forgets himself, with the result that historical facts that should speak for themselves appear as seen through his eyes. It is not the province of the compiler of history to attempt the interpretation of facts to fit personal views, and wherever this tendency appears it is our duty to condemn. In all fairness, we will say that Mr. Guerber is generally unprejudiced, but that is no excuse for the occasional lapses he is guilty of. The offense may be unintentional, but its effect is bad, and its occurrence in future books of the series must prove detrimental.

#### IN THE LITERARY WORLD.

"Four Months Besieged: The Story of Ladysmith," being the unpublished letters of H. H. S. Pearse, special correspondent, is being published by The Macmillan Company. The same house is also presenting "Travels Through the Alps," by the late James D. Forbes, revised and annotated by W. A. B. Coolidge of Magdalen College. Both these volumes are illustrated with maps and diagrams, while in the former are presented many sketches and photographs made by Mr. Pearse.

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Harper & Brothers have just published "Life of Charlotte Bronte," (Haworth Edition,) by Mrs. Gaskell; "The Passing of Thomas, and Other Stories," by T. A. Janvier; "Nature's Calendar," by Ernest Ingersoll, and "The West End," by Percy White. Many admirers of "The Passing of Thomas," when it appeared several years ago in Harper's Magazine, will be pleased to know that the forthcoming issue will contain several striking illustrations not given in the magazine.

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A timely book on Transatlantic travel is being issued by Bonnell, Silver & Co. under the title of "Old Ocean's Ferry," compiled by John Colgate Hoyt. It is a collection of odd and useful information for nautical travel and of strange features of the sea.

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The American Museum of Natural History, New York, in addition to the scientific record of its work published in its annual *Bulletin* and quarterly *Memoirs*, has recently established the *American Museum Journal*, the purpose of which is to give the public in an agreeable and non-technical manner whatever is of general interest in the scientific work, expeditions, collections, and current accessions of the Museum.

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It now turns out that the real name of the author of "Poor Human Nature," and later of "The Harp of Life," is not, as announced and believed by the publishers, Henry Holt & Co., "Elizabeth Godfrey," but Miss Jessie Bedford, long a resident of the cathedral city of Winchester, England. "Poor Human Nature" was not priorly her first appearance in print; that had been made in a striking story in Temple Bar.

#### Health for Ten Cents.

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#### Colorado Illustrated.

A new book, giving complete information relative to this wonderful state as a tourist resort or home location, has just been issued by the Chicago & North-Western Railway, via which line "The Colorado Special" leaves Chicago at 10:00 A. M. every day in the year, arriving Denver 1:20 next afternoon, Colorado Springs and Manitou the same evening, requiring only one night en route. Free copy at ticket offices or mailed on receipt of four cents postage by W. A. Cox, 601 Chestnut street, Philadelphia, Pa.—*Adv.*

## GIRLHOOD, WOMANHOOD AND MOTHERHOOD

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Mrs. E. C. Everly, 505 Diamond Street, Philadelphia, Pa., says: "I feel well, never felt better; thanks for your attention and Pe-ru-na. I will be glad to do all I can in the way of advancing the sale of your valuable medicine. I do think Pe-ru-na the best medicine I have tried at any time. Since I began taking Pe-ru-na we have never been without it."

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and invigorates. It is a panacea for all irregularities of her monthly periods. It is a constant friend to the expectant mother; a never-failing stand-by to the nursing mother, both for herself and for her child, and finally when the change of life comes on, no medicine on earth is of equal efficacy to the woman in this critical period. Surely Pe-ru-na is the woman's friend."

That catarrh has any relation to barrenness in women is surprising to many. It is one of the mysteries of catarrh. This insidious disease penetrates to every organ of the body. Mrs. L. M. Griffith, of Cambridge, Neb., says: "Your medicine did me a wonderful amount of good. It cured me of barrenness. I am thirty years old and had never borne any children, but since beginning your medicine I gave birth to a ten-pound baby girl. She is now six months old, and weighs twenty-five pounds. My friends were all surprised. Some would not believe it until they came to see me. My husband says he never saw such a change in anyone as there was in me after I had taken three or four bottles of Pe-ru-na. I am stronger than I have been since I was quite young. God bless you and your medicine forever."

Address Dr. Hartman, Columbus, O., for free catarrh book.



A large circulation of THE AMERICAN between now and election day will do much to spread Populist principles and win votes for the cause. We therefore offer to send **FOR THE** it from date until November 10th, the issue following the election, for 45 cents. In clubs of ten or more this special price may be further reduced to **CAMPAIGN** 40 cents.

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HAVE you ever noticed the editorial motto which appears at the top of the cover of every number of THE NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW? It reads: "Tros Tyriusque mihi nullo discrimine agetur," and it is the promise of the REVIEW—amply redeemed every month—that in its pages all sides of every important question shall have "a fair field and no favor." The June Number of

## The North American Review

which has just been published, is an admirable exemplification of this idea. In it many of the leaders in the worlds of politics, diplomacy and theology state their views freely and openly, untrammelled by any restraint of editorial policy.

The leading article of the number is "**The Issue in the Presidential Campaign**," by **William Jennings Bryan**. In this paper Mr. Bryan enters a forcible and dignified protest against the attitude of the Administration on the trust question, discusses the development of the currency problem since the campaign of 1896, and emphatically states his position on imperialism.

Turning from our own political situation to one of almost equal interest to every American citizen, there are two papers on the South African question which, in view of the present state of the war, are of the greatest importance. The first is "**Cecil Rhodes' Future**," by the **Princess Radziwill**. This paper is, in a way, a reply to the article on "Cecil Rhodes' Responsibility," in the March Number of the "Review." It is a brilliant woman's fervent and impassioned defence of the most interesting man in public life to-day. The writer takes up, point by point, the charges which have been laid at the door of "the Colossus," and refutes them one and all. She ends by stating her belief that England will one day recognize him as one of her greatest heroes, and that South Africa will be proud of him as one of the world's greatest statesmen.

In direct connection with the Princess Radziwill's article comes that on "**How England Should Treat the Vanquished Boers**," by **Sir Sidney Shippard**, late administrator of British Bechuanaland, in which the author discusses the possible solution of the tremendous problem which will be presented to Great Britain at the close of the war.

England in the East is discussed in a series of papers on "The Rival Empires."

The first of these, a comparative study of the methods of "**British and Russian Diplomacy**," comes from the pen of **A Diplomat**, whose brilliant reply to Sydney Brooks' article on "England and the Transvaal" will be recalled by readers of the "Review."

**Demetrius C. Boulger**, in his essay on "**The Antagonism of England and Russia**," makes an emphatic statement that England cannot in honor refrain longer from declaring war on Russia, and **Sir Richard Temple** gives an admirable view of "**Great Britain in Asia**," and expresses his belief in her ability to cope successfully with any combination of the powers.

This much for affairs abroad. To return to those in our own land, we have Professor **J. R. Straton's** startling reply to the question, "**Will Education Solve the Race Problem?**" Professor Straton demonstrates by statistics that, with the decrease of illiteracy among the negroes, there has been a decided increase in crime, and that this increase is greatest in the Northern States, where the best educational advantages are afforded.

The Rev. **G. W. Shinn**, in his query, "**What Has Become of Hell?**" shows that in the gradual abandonment of figurative language the idea of hell has disappeared from our theology, and **Bird S. Coler**, the Comptroller of the City of New York, discusses the "**Charter Needs of Great Cities**," showing the faults already apparent in the Greater New York Charter, and suggesting means for avoiding like mistakes in the future.

There are many other equally important articles in the "Review" for June, but these, we fancy, are sufficient to convince the most sceptical that here, as in no other medium, the burning questions of the day are discussed by those best fitted to handle them regardless of nationality or party.